

THE CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH.

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Original Articles.

THE PRESCRIPTION.

BY M. F. GROVE, M. D., HEALDSBURG, CAL.

[Read before the California State Homœopathic Medical Society.]

In homœopathic practice of medicine the choice of the drug to be given, and the quantity to be taken are the matters of paramount interest. This is a theme that cannot grow old and uninteresting because it must be always in the mind of him who attempts the healing art. We may use topical applications for ulcers, wounds, hypertrophies or neoplasms; or in internal disorders we may use dry or moist heat or cold; but still these things, by those who use them, are considered mere adjuvants—simply helps. Some physicians do not use them at all, relying entirely on their ability to choose the needed internal medicine and its healing effects. Thus it is seen that the question of greatest concern to us in treatment of the sick is what medicine shall we choose and how much of it shall we give? In other words, what shall be our prescription?

The rules for reaching the answer to the first portion of this question are laid down with care and minuteness in the writings of the founder of homœopathy; and the only difficulty is, in following the directions. In the organon, paragraphs 83 to 104 inclusive, we are told how to find out and

even write down the symptoms of the patient, and then we are to select the remedy of the materia medica most similar in its symptoms to the symptoms obtaining in the patient. If we find a remedy including all the symptoms, we are to give that; if this all-inclusive drug can not be found, we are to give the one containing the greatest number—this will be the most similar remedy. While there is much art in taking the case, our chief trouble lies in finding the most similar remedy after the case is taken. Now, if our materia medica had reached perfection, all the symptoms, pathogenetic and clinical, had been collected and properly arranged and a comprehensive repertory published, the selection would be easy work and quickly done. But the conditions are far from being met. The foundation, the materia medica is not yet perfect.

While I do not pretend to be fully conversant with the process of collecting our schemes of drugs now in use, and will not therefore undertake to say how reliable they are, yet I am confident that there are many peculiarities of our remedies not incorporated into our commonly received text and reference books. I recall now a case of intermittent fever for which I was consulted, after the fifth paroxysm had occurred. As well as I now can state it, *memorita*, it was an anticipating tertian, the first paroxysm having occurred at 1, P. M., and the fifth, at about 5, A. M. There was much thirst during the chill, heat and sweat; considerable nausea and vomiting; severe headache gradually getting better during the sweat. There was much jaundice and some tenderness in the hepatic region. There was one striking peculiarity—he was nauseated all the time of apyrexia. I gave ipec. 30. one dose, followed by placebo. Not feeling at all satisfied about the prescription, I turned to Lippe's & H. C. Allen's repertories and worked out the case. Not more than two-thirds of the symptoms were embraced by ipec., while nat. mur. if not covering the entire case, was most strongly indicated. He returned in a few days to say that no more chills had occurred, and I noticed that the jaundice had disappeared. Another case—a gastric catarrh and ulcer, following La Grippe, points to the same conclusion, of more than ten or twelve symptoms. Merc. sol. had perhaps one

half as found in Lippe's & Allen's Boeninghausen's repertoires, while verat. alb. had them all and Hering's condensed pointed most strongly in the same direction. The vomit, thirst, sensations, prostration and excessive saliva were all embraced by verat. alb.; yet I could not see that a low dilution of this drug was followed by the least improvement. But when I gave merc. sol. 30. in water, the beneficial effect could not be doubted.

Cases of this character doubtless frequently occur in every physician's practice, and they unmistakably show that mere symptom, covering device or methods, is not such a success as some men would have us believe.

As an improvement upon the first promulgated method, there has come into use the employment of characteristic symptoms or keynotes. These are symptoms most frequently found in the provings, or among the symptoms found and cured at the bedside, or are rarely or never found in other drugs. The heavily white coated tongue calling for ant. cr.; the thirst for frequent small drinks calling for ars.; the quickly coming and going pains of belladonna, the irritable morose disposition of nux vomica, the intolerance of constriction of lachesis; the sadness and despondency of sepia. and the heat and intolerance of bed covering at night in sulphur patients, are fair examples of this class of symptoms. An attempt is now being made to estimate the proportionate amount of this peculiarity in all, or nearly symptoms produced or cured by the various remedies. The latest thing in this line is a so-called pocket repertory, a revised edition of Boeninghausen, with additions; the work of Dr. T. F. Allen. In this work, the grading is carried to a fine point, according to the scheme of the original author, no less than four kinds of type being used. After almost daily use of this work in intricate cases for a few months, I am satisfied it has but little value beyond mere suggestion as to the choice of the remedy.

There are combinations of symptoms arising in cases, which will far outweigh the aggregate valuations of these separate symptoms as found in disconnected phrases hunted from the pages of a repertory. Take this case as a sample: "Mr.— had for two or three years been troubled with jerking and

twitching in the soles of his feet and under part of his toes when sitting or lying, but disappearing on walking. For two or three weeks this had ceased, but every night he had been worse afflicted with neuralgia along the left clavicle to the point of the shoulder. For two nights he had not slept, having spent most of the hours walking the floor and using liniments of various kinds for relief. Sometimes the pain extended down the arm to the fingers, with numbness and tingling. Turning to this new work and writing the various regions, sensations, aggravations and ameliorations and expressing the proportion in numbers, the relation existing between the drugs was expressed thus: ars. 32, con. 33, puls. 38, rhus. 34, sulph. 40. Lippe's repertory still further aided in the problem, and it finally stood: ars. 34, con. 35, puls. 39, rhus. 35, sulph. 42. Although pulsatilla and sulphur stood higher, yet the peculiar combination of aggravation from rest and at night, and amelioration from motion and using the part, gave an undeniable call of rhus. tox., which was administered in the 30 cent. potency. He slept well and professed satisfaction. "Those little pills," said he, "did me lots of good." This work is so deficient in many of its parts, so abstruse and general in other statements and sections, that conclusions wrought out by its pages must be viewed with caution.

Another great difficulty in prescribing by keynotes is that sometimes there are entirely too many of them. Although we may often prescribe with satisfaction, guided by the appearance of the tongue, the peculiar thirst, a desire in a sick child for being carried, etc. What are we to do when a patient presents symptoms which are keynotes of bry., nux. v., nat. mur., sep. and sulph.? We may exhort to patience and expect great things from the "tincture of time," but these cases prove the futility of key notes as an-all-around system for prescribing.

Then there is another method of prescribing, for which some seem to have almost unvarying predelection; they desire to have a pathological basis for their prescription. For a full outline of this method I will not refer you to the organon, as Hahnemann is not the author of it.

While the man who must treat, among a diversified pat-

ronage, many Spanish, Italians, French and Germans, from whom no fair statement of symptoms can be elicited, and he is thus compelled to prescribe upon this, as in many cases the best method, yet no severer statement can be made against this system than by asking the question, "what is pathological action?"

The theories of one decade are discarded by the next. Thus we are led in answer to our question, to say that the doctor who goes out to hold his own against severe competition, and advance in his profession, must be the master of all methods of prescribing, and it is equally true he must be the slave of none.

After we have determined upon the remedy to use, how much of it shall we give? And before passing on further, I must say that I can not believe Hahnemann's statements that the thirtieth dilution is any weaker, or contains any less crude drug than the sixteenth or twentieth. By every known test of taste, touch, smell, chemical reaction and microscopic vision, there is no more salt in a tablespoonfull of *natrum mur* the twentieth, than in the same amount of the two hundredth dilution, because there is none whatever in the former.

When we reach the fifteenth dilution, we have reached the limit of the appearance of the atoms of the crude material. When we dilute to the fourth centesimal, we go so far from the crude drug, and begin to develop the "dynamis," that it is questionable if the sixth is appreciably stronger in this sense, than is the tenth dilution. Hence I prefer to consider the second part of question under the subject of the "repetition of the dose." How often shall we give the remedy in a case? The answer is again easy to find in the organon and writings of the leaders of our school, and again the difficulty is in following the directions. We are told to repeat when the effects of the first dose have ceased. "So long as improvement continues, discontinue the medicine," writes the doctor to his patient. Paragraphs 246 et. seq. with note 26, of the organon, cover the whole question, according to the author. And though in general leaning to the repetition of the single dose at very long intervals, he says in some cases we may be required to repeat in five minutes, and in chronic diseases the most rapid progress will be

gained by administering one dose every week or ten days. And surely this latitude is needed for us, if my experience be an average one in the profession. My cases persistently refuse to fall into categories of other men's making, and I do not see how I could practice medicine with the single dose once a week in acute, and once in two months in chronic cases. The master himself says that sometimes it is best to dissolve a single pellet, moistened with the thirtieth dilution, in water, and then take this latter in three or four different doses.

Now, what is this but three or four doses of the thirty-second or third dilution? And while I have seen the effects of the single dose extend over several days in acute and several weeks in chronic diseases, yet by experience I have been led, as a rule, to give at least four or five doses in succession before ceasing the remedy, and sometimes continue for a long time at regular intervals. Just now I recall a lady's case who suffered from hoarseness, dyspnoea and a sensation of a heavy weight on the chest. Phos. thirtieth, one dose, did her scarcely any good, and not till it was given every half hour was anything gained.

A baby suffering from eczema capitis was effectually cured by lyc. 30, after continuing it morning and night for four days, although the first single dose did no good beyond two days.

But another difficulty arises; we cannot see our patients in the majority of cases with sufficient certainty and frequency to determine the exact time when improvement ceases. We must rely upon the judgment of patient or nurse, which usually is not a good plan, or else make assurance doubly sure by forecasting the case and prescribe for the contingencies likely to arise. This, in most cases, will require more than the single dose.

Thus I have written, in accordance with my experience, not so much to teach as to manifest my desire to do my duty as a member of this society. With this humble purpose confessed, I hope you will excuse "the pronoun of the first person, singular number." Let us also hope that wiser heads will not withhold the stores of their experience, or the methods by which they best succeed.

A CASE OF SPINAL IRRITATION.

BY GEORGE H. MARTIN, M. D., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

[Read before the California State Homœopathic Medical Society.]

In September, 1884, I was called to see Miss M——, a young lady nineteen years of age, who was suffering with intense pain in the head, photophobia, pain in the chest, cough, loss of appetite, and much pain the whole length of the spine. There was also a marked anæmic condition, great heaviness of the limbs, and the least muscular exertion with the arms caused great exhaustion, with violent palpitation of the heart. She had been fairly well until within a few days of the time I was called, when she suddenly gave completely out. The exciting cause of her immediate break-down was a severe nervous shock, her father having been thrown from his carriage, sustaining injuries from which he died within a few hours. She had never, however, been a very strong girl, having had typhoid fever a few years before, from which she had not fully recovered, and suffered frequently from severe hemorrhage of the bowels, as well as menorrhagia. To the latter fact I attributed the main cause of her trouble. Upon closer examination I found great sensitiveness over all of the vertebræ, but more particularly over the seventh cervical and upper dorsal. The slightest pressure upon these would cause faintness and nausea. There was a frequent, sharp, shooting pain in a small circumscribed spot just under the left breast, also constant and severe pain over the left ovary. The lower extremities were cold to the knees, and even artificial heat did not make them wholly comfortable. When lying perfectly quiet she could get some slight relief of these symptoms, but if she attempted to sit or stand she would faint. During menstruation all symptoms were aggravated, flow was very profuse, and usually lasted from five to seven days. This was the case, as I found it: I examined all the organs of the body as far as possible, except the uterus. I did not examine that as she complained of no pain during menstruation, nor backache. I concluded that I had a case of spinal irritation due to excessive hæmorrhage of the bowels, as a result of typhoid fever. There were no hæmorrhoids. I gave the indicated remedies, as

they were suggested to my mind, for three months without any change in the condition of affairs. I tried various potencies from the third to the two hundredth. I then gave hamamelis tincture for the hæmorrhages, for a month, with great benefit, so that she did not have them but once a week. Then I would change for some remedy for the other symptoms, but coming back to the hamamelis during menstruation.

I used general faradization for three months to see if I could stimulate the circulation, and in that way, general nutrition. There seemed to be some good results from that source, but not very satisfactory. After some months, the hæmorrhage was finally stopped, and then I felt sure that she would recover. But no; the anemic condition remained about the same, the headache was still severe, sleepless, no appetite, and a very sensitive spine.

As what I supposed was the cause of the disease had stopped, and still the patient was no better, I determined to make a vaginal examination, and find the condition of the uterus and its annexa. I found the uterus enlarged to three times its normal size, retroverted, with the fundus lying upon the pelvic floor. The left ovary was very sensitive and prolapsed. The uterine cavity was about normal in size, but the posterior wall of the uterus was very much thickened. I concluded from this examination that I had an interstitial fibroma to deal with. I at once commenced giving hypodermic injections of ergot in the abdominal parietes over the uterus, every fourth day. This did not cause the uterus to diminish in size, but did control the hæmorrhage during menstruation.

I continued this for two months, and then gave it up. Next I used galvanic electricity, I placed a large pad over the abdomen to which was attached the positive pole; the negative I attached to an intra-uterine electrode which I placed within the uterine cavity and allowed as strong a current as the patient could bear to flow uninterruptedly for fifteen minutes. I gave these treatments every other day for three months, except during menstruation. At the end of that time, my patients general condition seemed to be somewhat improved; but I noticed that the uterus began to be a little

sensitive to the treatments. I therefore stopped them for two months, and then repeated them for three months more. Both during the periods of rest, and during the electrical treatment, I continued my Homœopathic remedies, as they were indicated. After following this course for a year, I found that the uterus had decreased nearly half in size, and my patient was much more comfortable, yet she could not sit up. I then introduced an Albert Smith retroversion pessary. The vagina was so sensitive that although the pessary was not felt by the patient, still she could not keep it in but three days before ulceration would commence, and then I would have to remove it for a week.

When it was in position, she could sit up a few moments a day, and felt some better. From this time on, she began to improve more rapidly. After a while she was able to retain the pessary for three weeks at a time, and then would make great improvement. I also kept up my electrical treatment, and during the intervals when not using it, I used tampons saturated with glycerine, for the purpose of reducing the size of the uterus. The patient finally began to sit up longer each day, commenced to walk a little, until at last, after an illness of five years and a half, she was pronounced well, and thus ended one of the most discouraging cases, it had ever been my misfortune to meet. As soon as I had determined that the uterus was the cause of all her trouble, I knew that it would be years before the patient would be well, if ever, unless hysterectomy was performed, and that, neither the patient or her friends would listen to, and I did not advise it either. But with the most patient fortitude, she bore her troubles until she was fully rewarded. As soon as she was able to go out, I had her eyes examined, and found that she had compound astigmatism. The proper glass was applied, and her headache all passed away. She has been up and about eight months now, and is perfectly well and strong; not an ache or a pain anywhere.

There are two points I wish to call your attention to particularly, in this case; first: the mistake in thinking it a case of spinal irritation, and second: the use of electricity in the treatment of uterine enlargements. I am frequently called to diagnose cases which the attending physician has pro-

nounced spinal irritation. Now, spinal irritation, or anæmia of the spinal cord, as it is often called, is not a primary trouble, and when we have such a case, we must search carefully for the cause of the condition, and in the majority of cases, we will find it to be from some uterine trouble. The pain in the spine is neuralgic, due to anæmia of the cord, which in its turn, is due to a lowered tone of the nervous system from some cause.

In this case, I am sure that I could never have accomplished the results that I did, without the use of electricity. The current was a mild one, but it was enough to do what was required of it, with the aid of my homœopathic remedies. There are many patients like this one, who will be helpless the remainder of their lives, because their condition is not recognized and properly treated.

When we take hold of our cases analytically, and appreciate fully the value of cause and effect, more cases will be cured, and more suffering people will be made happy.

A CASE OF EPILEPSY,

BY B. MYERS, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

Maud H. appeared before the King County Medical Society, June 6, 1890, with the following history:

Blonde, well nourished, fine appearance, aged 11 years. At the age of 3 years epistaxis appeared. Profuse discharge of dark blood every week, with spitting blood. These frequent attacks lasted one year, then every three or four months up to eight years, when epileptic seizures appeared with gradual decline of the hemorrhage in frequency. The convulsions always appeared during sleep, generally during first sleep, increasing in frequency, till at present they are appearing every week, several in one night. She is seldom free from them many days in succession. The hemorrhage is rare, but still appears at intervals. An examination of the nares and fauces fails to detect any morbid growth or anything more than simple congestion of the membrane. She has been treated extensively by the regular school in different cities

of the south without any trace of benefit. Her mind seems reasonably bright, yet the severity of the seizures has made any attempt at education impossible.

A case of epilepsy in the practice of Doctor John Baker, of Batavia, N. Y., was mentioned; that of a boy 12 years of age, in which the seizures were severe and occurred generally during sleep. Lachesis 200th relieved the case promptly and permanently, and at present the subject is a prosperous business man and man of family.

After some discussion, with the sanction of the members of the Society, Dr. B. Myers, who had presented the case, prescribed lachesis 6th every two hours, which was continued for several weeks, decreasing in frequency. There has been no seizure since the first dose and no hemorrhages. A little nervous feeling during the first few weeks excited some alarm, but even that has disappeared. The child, since a few weeks after being treated, has been in constant attendance at school, and is becoming a bright and successful scholar, and the mental and bodily restoration seems absolutely complete.

This case is reported as another instance of the positive and wonderful results obtained from the homœopathic administration of drugs. It seems much to be regretted that with large masses of such material in existence drug therapeutics should still be in a somewhat chaotic condition.

ANTIPYRIN.

By F. G. OEHME, M. D., ROSEBURG.

[*Read before the Oregon State Homœopathic Society.*]

The following poisonous effects from antipyrin have been collected from allopathic journals within the last few years, and make no claim to completion.

Doses from 3-5-10 grains, from 2-4 hours apart had been given, frequently 30-35 grains a day. There is the same great diversity in the violence of its operations and in the selection of the organs of the body, as in those of other drugs. In some cases the system rebelled only after frequent and large doses, in others, very serious symptoms ap-

peared from one or two comparatively small doses, and even death resulted. In some patients, certain organs were seized, in others, different, while in some the drug produced more of a general effect.

We have, as far as practicable, not separated the symptoms, and not classified them *strictly* according to the organs, but kept them together, hence there will be occasionally a repetition of a few symptoms.

As a *general* effect we find: Drowsiness, sopor, confused ideas, great weakness, great nervousness, excitement, tingling and numbness.

In one case we find: Pressing pain in the occiput, dizziness, roaring and singing in the ears, very violent palpitation of the heart (200 a minute), dyspnoea, cold perspiration in the face, sensation of great heat in the whole *right* side and of numbness in the *left* side of the body, complete amaurosis, difficult speech.

Large doses produce: Vomiting, cerebral depression, trembling all over the body, shivers, chilly cyanosis, syncope, collapse. It lowers the temperature and reduces the pulse and respiration sometimes to a dangerous extent. Excessive and frequent cold, perspiration for several hours. In one case paralysis of the *left* side. In other cases, haematemesis, convulsions and death.

These symptoms would justify its administration in paralysis, and particularly in threatened collapse in many acute diseases. Antipyrin has a cumulative power.

Head. Headache, with snapping in the head, pressure.

Eyes. Loss of vision for several hours. Red spots before the eyes.

Ears. Pain under and in the ears; excessive secretion from the ears; itching and bleeding.

Nose. Very violent and frequent sneezing; running of a very copious, watery, sometimes acrid fluid from the nose and eyes; itching and pricking in the eyes; itching and burning in the nose; the mucous membrane so swollen that breathing through the nose was impossible; eyes, nose and lips swollen; stupid, tormenting feeling in the head, pain over the frontal sinuses; flashes of heat, alternating with chills.

These symptoms are observed very frequently, and represent a complete picture of a violent coryza.

I aborted lately a violent coryza within an hour in the following way. I mixed in the palm of my hand a little vaseline and about one-quarter grain of antipyrin, and applied it with the little finger in both nostrils as far up as I could.

Mouth: Pain in all the teeth in the lower jaw; burning and itching in the mouth, especially in the roof of the mouth; salivation.

Throat and Lungs: Burning and itching in the throat; severe fits of dry cough; severe cough with an abundant mucous discharge; hoarseness; pressure in the chest, sense of suffocation; dyspnoea; quick labored respiration.

The symptoms of the nose and chest clearly indicate Antipyrin in *influenza*.

Alimentary Tract: Burning sensation in the oesophagus, violent pain in the upper part of the bowels, going upward.

Female Organs: When antipyrin is given the first two (2) or three (3) days of the menses, it arrests them, and causes fainting, violent chill with trembling of the limbs, and cyanosis of the face, in one case repeated attacks of syncope. Watery leucorrhœa. It arrests the flow of milk, if given when the flow first fills the breasts.

What better adapted remedy could one wish for re-establishing the suddenly suppressed menses?

Skin. Oedema of the face and limbs. After three (3) doses of ten (10) grains each, hourly, there appeared on the eighth day, a papular eruption on the face; the next day all over the body; eyes suffused, much congested; ears swollen and covered with papulæ, exactly like *measles*. In over fifty (50) cases antipyrin produced an eruption like measles; some of these eruptions appeared with gastric symptoms, tightness of the chest, etc. The rash was usually on the exterior side of the limbs, not on the palmar and plantar surfaces, and lasted from 4-8 days. Adding to these symptoms those mentioned above under "*nose*" and "*chest*," a greater similarity between the antipyrin measles and the genuine ones, can be found. In other patients antipyrin produced *urticaria*

and in still other *erythema*. As they can produce *different* skin diseases on one and the *same* person at the *same* time, it is less strange that it should cause different skin diseases on different persons. When I proved *rhus venenata* some thirty years ago, I would frequently have eruptions like *urticaria*, measles, *eczema* and *erythema* at the *same* time and in close proximity to each other.

Antipyrin is, certainly, a very powerful and far-reaching drug, which deserves our full attention and should be proved. We have, of course, not mentioned for what diseases the old school uses, or rather abuses it, as their use is at utter variance with ours.

In closing, I would like to ask one question. Has anyone given it to make labor painless in child-birth? If so, have any ill effects been noticed at the time or afterwards?

Colleges and Hospitals.

THE STATE SOCIETY.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the California State Homœopathic Medical society was called to order by the President, Hayes C. French, M.D., in the Hahnemann Hospital College, San Francisco, Wednesday, May 13th, at 10 A. M. Besides the usual number of members from San Francisco, and surrounding cities, there were Drs. H. R. Arndt and E. V. Van Norman, of San Diego, and Drs. Kirkpatrick, Clarke and Buell, of Los Angeles. This addition of Southern members placed all on a footing of good fellowship, which continued through all the meeting. The usual routine of business was soon disposed of, and after the opening of the afternoon session the bureau of Chemical Medicines and Electricity, Dr. J. E. Lilienthal, Chairman, reported. Dr. H. R. Arndt read a most excellent paper on a "Case from Practice," which was warmly greeted. Dr. A. McNeil presented some "Clinical Cases," as did Dr. Ledyard. Dr. J. M. Selfridge presented an excellent paper

on "Morbus Brightii." Dr. Samuel Lilienthal sent in a very interesting article on "Homœopathic Therapeutics," which was read by Dr. J. E. Lilienthal. Dr. Moliere made some remarks on electricity, and gave a new remedy for La Grippe. Dr. George H. Martin reported "Case of Spinal Irritation," and Dr. J. E. Lilienthal presented "A Case for Diagnosis."

There was not much discussion upon any of these papers, as all felt that the time was not long enough to get through* with all the work on hand.

EVENING SESSION.

At 8:30 P. M. the election of officers took place, which had been made a special order of business for that hour which resulted as follows: Dr. H. R. Arndt, of San Diego, President; Dr. J. T. Martin, of Woodland, First Vice-President; Dr. Alice Burritt, of Oakland, Second Vice-President; Dr. George H. Martin, of San Francisco, Secretary; Board of Censors: Dr. S. Lilienthal, of San Francisco, Laura A. S. Ballard, M. D., of San Francisco, A. McNeil, M. D., of San Francisco, J. M. Selfridge, M. D., of Oakland, C. W. Bronson, M. D., of Alameda.

Board of Directors: J. M. Selfridge, M. D., Oakland, W. A. Dewey, M. D., San Francisco, C. L. Tisdale, M. D., Alameda, Sidney Worth, M. D., San Francisco, E. S. Breyfogle, M. D., San Francisco.

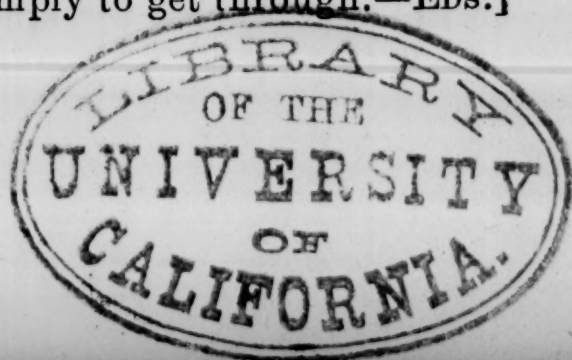
Board of Examiners; A. J. Howe, M. D., San Francisco; G. E. Davis, M. D., San Francisco; George H. Martin, M. D., San Francisco; A. C. Peterson, M. D., San Francisco; C. L. Tisdale, M. D., Alameda; Geo. H. Jenks, M. D., Berkeley; J. Stow Ballard, M. D., San Francisco. Alternates: J. M. Selfridge, M. D., Oakland; E. S. Breyfogle, M. D., San Francisco.

After the election of officers, the meeting adjourned until Thursday, at 10 A. M.

SECOND DAY.

The meeting was called to order at 10 A. M. by the President. The Bureau of Obstetrics was called, and Dr. L. Pratt

* [It is an error to come to a medical meeting simply to get through.—Eds.]



read a paper written by Dr. Laura A. S. Ballard on "Complications of Gestation." Dr. W. A. Dewey reported a case of obstetrics then in progress, and asked advice. This brought up a discussion as to the advisability of using morphine to quiet pains when they seem to be doing no good, and the patient was becoming exhausted.

Dr. Alice Burritt, Chairman of the Bureau of Diseases of Women and Children, read an interesting paper on "Cases from Practice." Dr. G. M. Pease another on "Intra-uterine Meddling." Other papers were read by Drs. Bradley, Peterson, Grove, Dewey and Tisdale.

At the afternoon session, various points were brought up for discussion, which were very enjoyable as well as profitable.

Upon motion, it was decided to hold the next meeting for three days instead of two, as more time would be allowed for discussion.

Great interest was manifested all through the session, and the attendance was large. Before adjourning, Dr. French, the retiring President, made a few remarks, thanking the members for their consideration and kindness to him as the presiding officer, and then Dr. Arndt, the incoming President, was escorted to the chair. After a little speech, in which he said he hoped that all would join hands in trying to make the next meeting a success, and thanking the members for the honor which they had bestowed upon him, he gave the following names as Chairmen of the different Bureaux:

J. T. Martin, Woodland, Clinical Medicine and Electricity; Sydney Worth, San Francisco, Obstetrics; G. M. Pease, San Francisco, Diseases of Women and Children; E. C. Buell, Los Angeles, Surgery; Jos. Rhodes, San Diego, Ophthalmology and Otology; C. L. Tisdale, Alameda, Physiology, Anatomy and Pathology; W. A. Dewey, San Francisco, Materia Medica; J. C. Kirkpatrick, Los Angeles, Medical Education, Statistics and Necrology; J. T. Martin, Woodland, Legislation.

There were twenty new members joined the Society, and the outlook for the next year is most favorable. The north and the south have united, and the watchword is "Onward."

GEORGE H. MARTIN, M. D., Secretary.

THE SAN FRANCISCO HOMŒOPATHIC POLYCLINIC.

Secretary's Report of its First Year's Proceedings.

The San Francisco Homœopathic Polyclinic was formally opened at No. 220 Montgomery Avenue, in this City, on April 21st, 1890, under most favorable auspices and at once attracted the attention of both the press and the suffering public. This Polyclinic, being purely the product of individual effort at once took high rank among the active benevolent institutions of the city, and although no specific advertising has ever been done, its efficiency and usefulness has steadily increased and it has daily advanced in popular notice and favor. This practical result has been achieved, in no small degree, through the kindly voluntary notices of the City Press, until, at the present time, patients from all parts of the City, adjacent Country and from many points on the Coast, are enrolled on its records and are its beneficiaries; a result peculiarly gratifying to its originator and manager.

Many patients from a distance have never visited the Dispensary, having been treated through correspondence, and the appropriate medicines being forwarded by mail or express on receipt of a complete diagnosis of their respective symptoms and a small remittance for the actual outlay incurred; all expense beyond the cost of the remedies themselves being donated by the management.

During the year ending April 20th, 1891, (309 working days), this Polyclinic has enrolled upon its books, and has treated medicinally the number of individuals following, viz:

Number prescriptions made and filled.....	5342
“ patients enrolled.....	1336
“ “ treated..... Males.....	575
“ “ “ Females.	539
“ “ “ Children.....	222 1336

Respectfully submitted,

By THEO. A. BLINN, Sec'y.

Quillaya.—Severe influenza; violent coryza, with loss of smell and taste; sore throat.

OREGON STATE HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY.

The fifteenth annual session of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Oregon was held in this city at the Hotel Portland, May 12th and 13th. The session throughout was well attended, harmonious, enthusiastic, and the time occupied with papers and discussions of unusual interest.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: B. E. Miller, M. D., President, Portland; Osmon Royal, M. D., First Vice-President, Portland; H. C. Jefferds, M. D., Second Vice-President, Portland; Orpha D. Baldwin, M. D., Recording Secretary, East Portland; H. F. Stevens, M. D., Corresponding Secretary, Portland; C. L. Nichols, M. D., Treasurer, Portland.

Board of Censors: Geo. Wigg, M. D., C. E. Geiger, M. D., H. B. Drake, M. D., S. A. Brown, M. D., C. A. Macrum, M. D.

Executive Committee: Orpha D. Baldwin, M. D., C. A. Macrum, M. D., J. J. McMicken, M. D.

Committee on Legislation: Geo. Wigg, M. D., C. E. Geiger, M. D., S. Lewis King, M. D.

New members elected: P. L. Mackenzie, M. D., J. J. McMicken, M. D., and R. Cartwright, M. D.

The Society banquet which was to have been held at the close of the meeting, was postponed until November, when a mid-winter meeting and grand banquet will be held. The plan includes a large gathering of both physicians and patrons of homœopathy, and will doubtless prove the beginning of an important era for homœopathy in this city and State. It will be the first gathering of this character ever held here.

At the close of the State Society, a brief session of the Multnomah County Homeœopathic Medical Society was called, and the following officers elected: President, Osmon Royal, M. D.; Vice-President, E. C. Brown, M. D.; Secretary and Treasurer, C. L. Nichols, M. D.; all of Portland.

There are now more than twenty homœopathic physicians in Portland and East Portland, and it is confidently hoped that they will unite in supporting a county society, through which they can do very much, both for themselves and the cause of homœopathy.

OSMON ROYAL, M. D.

The International Convention.—Final Notice.

The Annual Circular of the American Institute of Homœopathy will have reached the profession before this article appears in print. If any homœopathic physician has failed to receive a copy, the undersigned will mail one on application.

There is not a single indication pointing to a failure of the Convention in any important respect. The fear that it might be international only in name has no longer any warrant in fact. There will be representatives present from England, France, Germany, Russia, and probably some other European countries, and of our distinguished Trans-Atlantic brethren, there will be at least twenty-five of them represented either by essays, or reports, or by their personal presence.

A casual examination of the list of papers and addresses to be represented will show that the Convention is not likely to follow, altogether, the well-beaten track of the typical society meeting. In its efforts to secure the discussion of broad and comprehensive questions and issues, the Committee has not labored in vain. The profession has approved and supported the effort.

It is requested that the instructions for securing reduced rates on railroads shall be read with great care. Every direction necessary will be found there. Also that physicians not members of the Institute act promptly on the suggestions about uniting with that body. And also that each of those who attend shall, before leaving home, decide which of the essays he or she can discuss to the greatest advantage of the profession and come *prepared* to do so.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.,
General Secretary, A. I. H., Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington State Homœopathic Medical Society.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Washington State Homœopathic Medical Society convened at the Auditorium Building, in Spokane, Washington, at 8 P. M., May 13th, 1891. The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Bagley, of Seattle. In the absence of Secretary Dr.

Southworth, of Tacoma, Dr. Grove of Spokane was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Executive Committee reported that all the necessary arrangements had been made for the meeting of the Society, and that they regretted very much that not more of the members from without the city were present.

The Committee on Nominations was next appointed by the chair, consisting of Drs. Gundlach, Olmstead and Gerlack. The report of the Board of Censors was then called for but was not ready. Drs. E. P. Penfield and H. W. Andrews, of Spokane, and Sophie F. Perham, of Kelso, were proposed for membership. Report of Treasurer was then called for but as he was absent no report was given.

The annual address of the President was then given by Dr. Bagley. This was an able message and was well received. The Doctor outlined the history of Homœopathy in the State, and especially with reference to the legislative enactment; and an interesting account of the various medical bills which had been introduced. He gave a sketch of the State Board of Examiners and advised that our school advocate separate boards for the different schools. He recommended that a provers' union be formed, and advised the printing of the Constitution and By-Laws and made other valuable suggestions.

The report of bureau was taken up, first, Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Dr. Gundlach, of Spokane, read a paper on Sanicula Mineral Spring water, found near Ottawa, Ill. The paper was a careful report of a proving of the substance made by himself in 1883-4 and reported to the International Hahnemannian Association in 1887. He also reported several clinical cases in his paper when Sanicula was the remedy used and brilliant cures were the result.

Dr. C. S. Penfield said he had made some remarkable cures with the remedy and reported several cases, verifying many of the symptoms of Dr. Gundlach's proving.

Dr. Andrews next reported a clinical case in her hospital practice where phosphorus saved a case of hemorrhagic diathesis in a new-born child. This paper called up several similar cases in the experience of those present.

Dr. C. S. Penfield, Chairman of the Bureau of Surgery, presented a paper on Fractures, which called out considerable discussion as to the best method of treating several varieties of fracture.

A paper on Typhoid Fever, by Dr. Sherman, of Seattle, was presented and referred to the previous bureau, but read at this time. The paper was of a theoretical nature, dealing with the cause of disease, especially the germ theory of typhoid, and the various pathological changes. But when the doctor undertook to say "the drug treatment of typhoid and other continued fevers is not satisfactory," he had the whole society "on his neck," so to speak, and the members expressed themselves well pleased with the results of homœopathic treatment in typhoid. Dr. Gundlach also opposed his views in regard to gelsemium being the best remedy in typhoid, and baptisia being well-nigh useless. Several members reported excellent results from the use of baptisia. Dr. Olmstead said that the treatment of typhoid was simply a matter of knowing materia medica, and that results were very satisfactory indeed in his experience.

Dr. Grove reported a case where hyoscyamus had done wonders in a case of perforation of the bowel as a complication in typhoid, where the action of the remedy seemed almost instantaneous.

A paper from Dr. Baker, of Walla Walla, giving a very interesting clinical case, was read and followed by a short discussion.

The meeting then adjourned until ten o'clock the next morning.

The second session of the society was called to order at ten A. M., May 14th, by Dr. Bagley. The Committee on Nominations reported the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Bagley, of Seattle; Vice President, Dr. Baldwin, of Port Townsend; Secretary, Dr. Grove, of Spokane; Treasurer, Dr. Churchill, of Seattle; Board of Censors, Dr. Selfridge, of Port Townsend; Dr. Carpenter, of Seattle; Dr. Meisner, of Tacoma; Dr. E. P. Penfield, of Spokane; Dr. Young, of Seattle. The report was adopted.

The Board of Censors reported favorably on the names proposed for membership and the applicants were received.

The Bureau of Obstetrics was called, but neither the chairman nor his associates were present. Dr. Grove presented a report of a recent case of rupture of uterus which called forth considerable discussion whether laparotomy should have been performed.

"Sanitary Science" was the next bureau called and a very interesting letter was read from Dr. Higbee, of St. Paul.

"Anatomy, Physiology" and "Hygiene" were represented by Dr. Olmstead, who read a very interesting and instructive article on Hygiene.

Three of the members of the bureau of "Gynæcology" were present, and after the appointment of a Committee on Publication the society adjourned until evening.

The third session, May 14th, 1891, was called to order at 7:30, p. m., by the President.

Dr. Grove presented a paper on paedology, which was followed by a discussion in which the important points were emphasized by several members. A paper by Dr. Myers, of Seattle, was read by the Secretary, containing a report of some cases of epilepsy.

Next followed a paper by Dr. Kellogg, on "congenital cataract," and one by Dr. Gerlach, on compresses in ophthalmological surgery."

It was to be regretted that several of the bureaus were represented neither by those appointed to serve thereon nor by paper.

A report was read from Secretary Southworth in which he made several timely suggestions for the good of the society. Among others he suggested the formation of an Interstate Society, and also the matter of making the CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH our official exponent and giving it our support.

The Legislative Committee reported that a history of its work had already been given by Dr. Bagley in his address, and a repetition was unnecessary.

Seattle was decided upon as the next place of meeting.

After several minor items of business, the society adjourned to meet in Seattle the second Tuesday in May, 1892.

C. E. GROVE, Secretary pro tem.

Correspondence.

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS.

The summer season at this well known summer resort has opened under the most favorable auspices. Dr. H. C. Royer, who was for several years medical director of the Hammam Baths, Los Angeles, where he made hosts of friends by his genial manners, executive ability and skill as a physician, has leased the hotel and springs for a term of years, and has made such improvement in the cuisine and service as has placed it in the very first rank among the health and pleasure resorts of California.

The hotel contains over one hundred rooms, and is lighted throughout with incandescent lights generated by water power. The rooms are arranged en suite or single and all are handsomely furnished and provided with electric bells. A number of the suites have hot and cold baths. The kitchen is under the supervision of an accomplished *chef*, and the table is furnished with the profusion as a first-class city hostelry. Fresh vegetables are obtained from the hotel farm and milk from Arrowhead dairy.

The medicinal qualities of the hot mineral waters are unsurpassed. Taken internally they immediately relieve and speedily cure the most obstinate cases of stomach, kidney and liver troubles; while the mud, vapor, and mineral water baths are remarkably efficacious for rheumatism, gout and blood and skin diseases. The building devoted to mud and vapor baths is immediately contingent to the hotel, and is built directly over a group of boiling springs. The mud used is thoroughly impregnated with chemicals, it having been subjected for ages to the action of the hot mineral waters which are constantly washing through it and renewing its virtues. Separate quarters are provided for ladies and gentlemen, with special attendants for each, and comfortable couches on which patients may recline for a time to recover from the natural relaxation of the bath, and obviate the danger of catching cold. The cures effected in a brief period of time are almost incredible. To give a single instance, I may mention the case of Mr. H. Cropley, of Los Angeles, which has come under my own observation in the few weeks I have been here. Mr. Cropley came here about a month ago, after having been confined to his bed eleven weeks with rheumatic fever. He was so helpless at that time that he had to be lifted from the stage and carried to his room, yet in about two weeks after taking ten mud baths, he returned home completely cured. This is only one in many similar cases. Of course, when the disease has become chronic, the effects are less startling; but very few patients can remain here even a short time making use of the waters and mud baths without noticeable improvement.

The scenery here is remarkably beautiful; and especially so during the present season, when the surrounding landscape is clothed in a mantle of spring greenery, and wild-flowers bloom in richest profusion. The house stands on a plateau, several hundred acres in extent, situated about six miles north of the city of San Bernardino. This has an elevation of one thousand feet above San Bernardino, and two thousand above the sea, is triangular in shape, and almost surrounded by an amphitheater of mountains, which converge on its southern side, forming a frame work for a charming vista of the

beautiful and fruitful valley below, the towns of San Bernardino, Colton and Riverside, amethystine hued mountains, and the pale, azure-tinted coast line in the distance. On the east and west sides are deep canons, through one of which runs an ice-cold mountain stream, its banks shaded with spreading live-oaks, clumps of wild laurel and a tracery of tangled vines, wild flowers, of varied hue and tint are blossoming on every side. In the other are numerous boiling springs, filling the air with steam and sulphurous vapors and discharging their waters into a tiny rivulet which is thus kept constantly heated. This joins the other stream in the narrow pass at the base of the hill.

The place derives its name from the figure of an Indian arrow-head one thousand three hundred and fifty feet in length and six hundred and sixty in width, outlined on the face of the mountain in the rear of the hotel. This differs from various natural formations, bearing more or less striking resemblance to artificial objects when seen from a certain perspective, in being absolutely perfect in detail from every point of view. It is not composed of a peculiar combination of rock or earth, but simply of a different growth from the surrounding vegetation, and has the appearance of having been carefully grubbed out to conform to the contour of the figure. Its origin has been the subject of much speculation, some authorities attributing it to the aborigines, while others contend that it is merely a freak of nature.

The cost of a prolonged stay at Arrowhead, including mud baths and medical treatment, is very small compared with the benefit to be derived. Its charms of scenery, pure mountain air and other attractions, make it a delightful resort for those seeking rest and recreation, as well as the source of the priceless boon of health to hopeless invalids. It is not too fashionable to be pleasantly homelike, and the older habitants welcome new comers with the greatest cordiality. There are a number of attractive drives and rambles in the neighborhood, and fishing and hunting excursions may be made among the surrounding mountains. In the evening the guests find amusement in music, dancing, and games.

J. D. STEELL.

Editorial Notes.

THE fifteenth Annual meeting of the California Homœopathic State Medical Society held in San Francisco last month, was a decided success. The attendance was large and the interest in the proceedings was maintained throughout the entire session. A number of excellent papers were presented from the different bureaux, and the spirited discussion called forth from the members of the society were of incalculable benefit to the physicians who were fortunate enough to be present. This year for the first time in the history of the Society, the

Southern Counties of the State were well represented. A number of the leading Homœopathic physicians of Los Angeles and San Diego were present and contributed largely to the success of the Convention. We were glad of the opportunity to make the acquaintance of the genial gentlemen from the "Back Counties" as Brother Kirkpatrick insisted on designating them. The CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH congratulates the members of the State Society, on the good judgment displayed in their choice of a president for the ensuing year. Dr. H. R. Arndt, of San Diego, is a jovial gentleman, a ripe scholar, and a successful physician, a combination of qualities preeminently fitting him for the high honor conferred upon him by his fellow practitioners of California.

Shake, Brother Arndt, may your expansive shadow never grow less.

WE wish to heartily commend the action of the State Society, in establishing a three day session for its future meetings. The increasing work of such an association cannot be compressed within the narrow limits of two short days. The hurry and excitement incident upon the attempt to close up the business of the Society on the Second day, always detracts from the value of the meeting, but under the new rule of a three day session, much increased interest will be obtained.

WHILE on the subject of medical societies, we must not forget to call attention to the meeting of the International Homœopathic Medical Congress, to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., the middle of the present month. Every physician who can possibly attend, will certainly be fully repaid for the trouble and expense of the trip. Hundreds of the brightest men in the profession will be there, and with the free and general interchange of ideas that will be evolved this meeting of the Medical Congress, will be rich in practical results.

How much longer are the Homœopaths of California going to sit calmly down and permit themselves to be ignored

in the distribution of the medical offices throughout the State? We can hope for no recognition while we remain inactive, for no one will take the trouble to hunt up and discover our manifold merits. The physicians of the old schools have proved themselves "hustlers;" night and day, in season and out they are indefatigable in the pursuit of every position however unimportant. Their very industry has created a public sentiment in their behalf that makes it difficult for the men in power to do otherwise than recognize their apparently superior claims. If the homœopaths of the State expect to obtain any of the loaves and fishes they must "get a move on," and when once started never rest a moment until the Governor and all the lesser lights in the political firmament awaken to the fact that there exists in California a large and powerful body of Homœopaths that *demand* official recognition

C. L. TISDALE, M. D.

THERE is one official in California who is entitled to the respect and gratitude of every Homœopathist in the State, and that gentleman is Mayor Chapman of Oakland. Mayor Chapman has appointed a Homœopathic physician, Dr. H. L. Bradley, upon the Oakland Board of Health, and the Allopaths of Oakland are "up in arms." They do not deny that Dr. Bradley is a gentleman, a scholar, an intelligent physician, or a skillful surgeon, but he is a *Homœopath*, and that is what causes their distress. They have tried their level best to intimidate Mayor Chapman, hinting that it was an unheard of proceeding to appoint a Homœopath *without first consulting them!* and have made sundry threats of resignation. Mayor Chapman, however, looks calmly on the sore heads of these wrangling allopaths and intimates very clearly this sentiment! Gentlemen, resign if you choose, that is your privilege, there are plenty of good Homœopathic physicians in Oakland, in whose hands the health of the city could be entrusted, and there is no law against having a Board of Health composed entirely of Homœopathic physicians. The allopaths have not resigned.

Mayor Chapman is a man we should remember; we hope to see him some day a candidate for the gubernatorial chair,

if he ever is, he will be elected. We need a man of such character for Governor of California; a man who is not afraid in making his health appointments, to take into consideration the advancement of the age. If Governor Markham had a tenth part of Mayor Chapman's manliness and courage the Homœopathic physicians of California, at least, would have been spared the stigma of insult. D.

Personals.

DR. R. R. BALDWIN, of Iowa City, was in town recently and reports business as flourishing up in the mountains.

A FINE class of students was on hand at the opening lecture of the College, June 1st, with more to come during the first week or two of the session.

DR. H. C. FRENCH, our able Ophthalmic Department editor, leaves shortly for the East. The Doctor expects to attend the International Homœopathic Congress at Atlantic City. Happy man!

A LETTER from DR. C. E. FISHER of Texas says that things are booming in San Antonio. However, we cannot help thinking that the Doctor sometimes has a far-off-California-look in his eye.

THE California State Homœopathic Medical Society has now what it never had before, that is a perfectly legal Constitution and set of By-Laws, thanks to our energetic friend across the bay, DR. J. M. SELFREDGE. The Board of Directors, of whom DR. SELFREDGE is President, DR. C. L. TISDALE, Secretary, and DR. W. A. DEWEY, Treasurer, now manage the affairs of the Society as they should be managed.

THE rooms in which the State Society met were to our visiting physicians somewhat of a miniature world's fair, there being several exhibits in the medical line. Boericke & Runyon our publishers, as usual, were entitled to the gold medal. Their exhibit was a most tasty one, and appreciated by all of the members. Professor Runyon was on hand with his fine binocular microscope and showed us some trituration of mercurious biniodide, which looked so fine that it almost tempted us to give low potencies and buy medicines, instead of filling up our bottles with alcohol. MR. GILMAN, of Gilman Brothers, had an attractive exhibit of books and surgical instruments. MR. BROOKS was at hand with a fine exhibit of Halsey Brothers' goods, while the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Company was represented by the genial DR. WELSH in his inimitable manner.

THERE is an excellent opening for a Homœopathic Physician in Lakeport, California.

THE *Southern Journal of Homœopathy* in its new dress, and regularity of appearance is a great improvement over the same journal of a year or two ago. Brother FISHER now devotes his whole time to editing, leaving the business management to some one else.

MR. MOSES HOPKINS lately donated \$7,000 of a total of \$14,000 raised for the purchase of block J., on Lake Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues, as a building site for a Homœopathic Hospital. The title of the property has passed, and is now in the Hahnemann Hospital Association, of which Leon Sloss is president. This block is liberal in dimensions and very sightly, and accessible now by good road and car line. Directly opposite and adjoining this block is the United States Marine Hospital.

AN enjoyable dinner was given to our Southern visitors at the Bohemian Club in this city by DR. WILLIAM BOERICKE and MR. E. W. RUNYON, of the firm of BOERICKE & RUNYON, both of whom are members of that club. There were present DR. H. R. ARNDT, of San Diego, whose fund of anecdote seemed inexhaustible, DRs. E. P. BUELL and E. A. CLARKE, of Los Angeles, DR. J. N. ECKEL, of this city, who kept up his reputation as a *bon raconteur* and expert billiardist, and DRs. BOERICKE & DEWEY. MR. E. W. RUNYON looked after the physicians' supplies in a pharmaceutical manner, and although his compounds were not strictly Hahnemannian—that is, a single dose and let it act—there was nothing low about them, even if they were frequently repeated. A most pleasant and enjoyable evening was passed.

Book Reviews.

Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Michigan: 20 and 21 Annual sessions, 1890. Detroit.

A number of interesting papers on a great variety of subjects, by men well known in the profession, are to be found in this publication. Only such papers as have not already been published elsewhere appear in the present volume, this gives the profession a series of original papers of much value.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics; with especial reference to the clinical application of drugs. By J. V. SHOEMAKER. Philadelphia and London: F. A. Davis, 1891.

This is the second volume of a treatise on materia medica, pharmacology and therapeutics, being, however, an independent volume upon drugs, complete in itself. It includes most, if not all, the latest additions to the materia medica, which is saying a good deal, as new remedies are added

almost daily fresh from the synthetical labors of the chemist. The characteristics of the present volume is its practical usefulness, and that it is no mere compilation, but reflects the author's own experience. A succinct account has been given of the latest contribution of experimental medicine to therapeutics, Koch's Tuberculin, but already the much vaunted remedy has fallen into disuse and will soon be forgotten. It will continue to be so until the old school is ready to acknowledge the one true guiding rule for the selection and application of drugs to disease—the rule of procedure that characterises the homœopathic method of drug study and drug selection.

The present volume is published in attractive style; paper, print, etc., are all that the publisher's art can make them.

The Daughter; Her Health, Education and Wedlock. Homely suggestions for mothers and daughters. By WILLIAM M. CAPP, M. D. Philadelphia and London: F. A. Davis. 1891.

A very dainty little book to put into the hands of those for whom it is written, especially the young woman about to be married or young mother. The topics discussed in very simple and chaste language are such as need to be brought to the notice of our daughters, and we know of no book that fills the want so well as this one. It is arranged in disconnected paragraphs which entice the reader into interest almost on every page. We cordially recommend it.

Sexual Neurasthenia. Its Hygiene causes, Symptoms and Treatment with a chapter on Diet for the Nervous. By GEORGE M. BEARD, M. D. Edited by A. D. ROCKWELL, M. D. Third edition, with Formulas. New York: E. B. Treat, 1891. Price, \$2.75.

We had occasion to speak favorably of the first edition of this work. The publication of a third edition within a few years shows appreciation of the work by the profession, which we think it fully deserves. We note but few changes; the curative sphere of electricity has been somewhat enlarged—almost to the exclusion of remedies. The author's idea of a proper diet for the nervous if logically carried out would lead, without question to cannibalism. We beg to be excused for our part.

Diseases of the Eye. By HENRY C. ANGEL, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology in the Boston University of Medicine; John Wilson and Son, Cambridge, publishers. 357 pages; seventh edition.

In general arrangement this edition resembles its predecessors, though the printing and binding are a great improvement upon the older editions. The work is well illustrated, and provided with the usual test types. In glancing over the book, the most striking defect is the paucity of homœopathic therapeutics, and the absence of any definite indications for the use of the few remedies named. In fact it would require more than a passing glance through its pages to determine that it did not belong to the older school of practice. Speaking of glasses for hypermetropia the author says, "Spectacles *for distance* should not be prescribed for hypermetropia if the patient can see well, and without fatigue." It is doubtful whether with marked hypermetropia the patient can ever "see well" without a certain

degree of fatigue attending the constant effort to overcome the refractive defect, and there are many cases of even low degree of hyperopia, in which the *constant use* of glasses will be found the only means of relieving strain, and securing normal function. We should take issue with the author in his advice to cover an eye that has been operated upon for converging strabismus. We have found the effort to blend the images attending the immediate attempt at binocular vision, a great advantage in such cases, and when proper aseptic measures have been employed, provided the weather was suitable, have found no bad results from leaving the eyes uncovered. In the clinical cases cited in this work the record seems too loose and general to meet the necessities of the class of readers who would naturally seek aid from such a source. There is, however, enough good material in the book, if it were coupled with a more accurate and pains-taking homœopathic treatment, to render it a valuable acquisition to the general practitioners of our school of medicine.

A Practical Manual of Gynecology. By G. R. SOUTHWICK, M. D. Boston: O. Clapp & Son. 1891. Price, \$4.

This is the second edition of the best textbook on Gynecology in our school. It has been carefully revised and several new chapters added. It is an indispensable book for the general practitioner, for every physician must do more or less gynecological work. The indications for the remedies are clear and concise and full enough to satisfy even the moderate purist. The work is profusely illustrated. We cannot sufficiently praise the work of the publishers. They have given the Homœopathic profession its handsomest book so far—it is a pleasure to take it up, and is a model to all other publishing firms of the kind of dress a good book should receive.

Six Centuries of Work and Wages—A History of English Labor. By J. E. THOROLD ROGERS, M. P., late professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford. Abridged. With Charts and Appendix by the Rev. W. D. P. BLISS. Introduction by RICHARD T. ELY, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Political Economy in Johns Hopkins' University. Price, 25 cents. New York: The Humboldt Publishing Co.

This is the first number of the SOCIAL SCIENCE LIBRARY, which puts at the disposition of the public a record that is invaluable. It is the story of the struggle of the English poor against the avarice of priest and king, landlord and capitalist; a story told by the records of thousands of court rolls, and stewards' accounts, compiled by unconscious historians who little dreamed of the tale the figures they so patiently added up would one day be made to tell. From the beginning of the thirteenth century, when almost every one not only possessed land but cultivated it; when a landless man was looked on as an outlaw and a stranger; when the use of the common pasture was without stint, and the arable land of the manor was usually communal; from that remote date to modern times, Prof. Rogers, conducts the reader through the successive stages of a drama whose motive was the cheapening of labor for the benefit of the monopolist. And surely no time could be more fitting than the present for publication of this work which, with its special charts, clear type, good paper and elegant make up, is destined to have an extensive sale.

Annals of the British Homœopathic Society and of the London Homœopathic Hospital. London: Keene & Ashwell. 1890.

Readers of the *Monthly Homœopathic Review*, will recognize many of the articles that form part of this valuable publication, and will appreciate having them in this form for ready reference. Our British brethren are thorough in whatever they undertake, and it is a pleasure to read these papers and follow their discussions in the "*Clinical Evening*." The "*Annals*," form an invaluable library of Homœopathic practice and show us British Homœopathy at its best.

The Pocket Materia Medica and Therapeutics; a Résumé of the Action and Doses of All Official and Non-official Drugs Now in Common Use. By C. HENRI LEONARD, A. M., M. D., Professor of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Clinical Gynæcology in the Detroit College of Medicine. Cloth, 12 mo., 300 pages; price, postpaid, \$1. *The illustrated Medical Journal Company* publishers, Detroit.

This volume, so the preface informs us, has been in preparation for the past four years. The drugs of as late introduction as 1891 are to be found in its pages. The author claims to have incorporated everything of merit, whether official or non-official, that could be found either in standard works or from many manufacturers' catalogues. The scheme embraces the pronunciation, official or non-official indication (shown by an *) genitive case-ending, common name, dose and metric dose. Then the synonyms, English, French and German. If a plant the part used, habitat, natural order and description of plant and flowers, with its alkaloids, if any. If a mineral, its chemical symbol, atomic weight, looks, taste, and how found, and its peculiarities. Then the action and uses of the drug, its antagonists, incompatibles, synergists and antidotes. Then follow its official and non-official preparations, with their medium and maximum doses, based, so far as possible, upon the last United States Dispensatory. Altogether it is a handy volume for either the physician, student or druggist, and will be frequently appealed to if in one's possession. It is the most complete small book on this subject now issued.

The "Official" Register of the Physicians and Surgeons of California is out. As usual, it is made up of advertisements of Allopathic Colleges, Board of Health, and any other sources, except Homœopathic pharmacies, Dispensaries or Colleges, whence an income could be derived. The Homœopathic State Board were very wise in heeding the hint thrown out by the HOMŒOPATH two years ago, namely: to publish their own register which they have done in a neat style, and not to contribute to enrich an Allopathic Board. The "*Official*" Register contains, to be sure, the names of the Homœopathic licentiates, but very incorrectly. The numbers in each large city of the coast are misrepresented, and we recommend those who wish to enquire into the status of Homœopathy in California, to procure the Homœopathic Register. The HOMŒOPATH, however, would still like to undertake the publication of this "Official Register," in which our friend Parkinson, of Sacramento, says there is no money made. We would be willing to take our chances if we were allowed the income from some forty pages of advertise-

ments, the publication of the office hours, etc., of some five or six hundred physicians, and the quota furnished by the Eclectic School, all of which would probably come near to \$2,000.

We noticed by the Report of the Treasurer at our last State Society, that the printing of its transactions which were bound in *cloth*, and contained as many pages of material as this Register, cost less than three hundred dollars for 260 copies. Probably the Allopathic Board is getting up a fund to carry a single board bill through the next Legislature.

Annual Address of the President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Oregon. By GEORGE WIGG, M. D.

This able and interesting address was delivered by Dr. Wigg at the Fifteenth Annual Session, held at Portland May, 1891.

Clinical Items.

Aurum brom.—Night terrors of children—they must be fully aroused before they can be quieted.

Kali phos.—Crying of children from oversensitiveness, easily frightened by every noise.

Vipera has swelling of the extremities with the feeling as though the tissues would burst.

Strych. phos.—Useful in degenerative changes of brain or cord in stage of depression or paralysis—useful as a tonic in spinal neurasthenia.—*E. V. Moffat.*

Kali carb.—I do not know any remedy more likely to ward off heart failure than this one. Where *nux* has been the acute remedy, especially in stomach and bladder troubles and has accomplished its mission, *kali carb* may come in and complete the cure.—*Kent.*

Asarum.—Intense erethism — cutaneous hyperesthesia; vomiting of pregnancy.

Zizia. Effects of self-abuse, even epilepsy.